

TREATY Signed Between France and the United States.

JOOM PAUL Has Not Resigned.

BEYOND THE SEAS.

AGUINALDO

Has an Enemy in Artacho.

MRS. MAYBRICK

Must Stay in Jail.

RECIPROcity WITH FRANCE IN NICK OF TIME.

Treaty Signed Placing Products of the United States on Same Basis as Those of England and Germany.

Its Failure Would Have Cost Us \$5,000,000 on Mineral Oils and Heavy Duties on Cotton and Machinery.

Through Mutual Concessions the Agreement as Signed Includes Nearly the Entire French Minimum List.

WASHINGTON.

Just eight hours before the time limit set by the Dingley Tariff law, the long-pending reciprocity treaty negotiations between the United States and France were brought to a successful close at the State Department. At that hour, Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of France, and Commissioner Kasson, in behalf of the United States, affixed their signatures to what is by far the most important treaty concluded under the reciprocity provisions of the Dingley law and the only one affecting the trade with a large commercial nation.

The negotiations were marked by rather sharp and long continued discussions, which continued up to the time the signatures were placed on the document. In the end a spirit of compromise prevailed, and each side yielded something. As a whole, both sides express satisfaction with the general results secured.

The concessions granted by France embraced most of the articles in what is known as the French minimum tariff. This comprises 644 heads, the rates being on an average about 20 per cent below those in the general tariff of France. It was found necessary, however, owing to protests from French agricultural interests, to except from this minimum list about 24 articles, chiefly agricultural products.

The French ministry was obliged to pay heed to this sentiment, and in turn M. Cambon made the exception a condition of closing the treaty. It was on this point that the negotiations were in doubt for several days, and it was only by compromising on the extent of the exceptions that an agreement was made possible.

As first presented the exceptions numbered twelve, but some of these were classes including a number of distinct items, so that in all there were a large number of exceptions. As finally determined upon, these exceptions were narrowed down to twenty-four, and outside of them the United States gets the benefit of all the reductions on the French minimum list. Besides the reduction given to this country, the treaty is important in continuing a number of minimum rates which would have been abolished if the treaty had not been concluded.

The most important of these articles are petroleum and mineral oils. At present these oils enter France on the minimum rate, but had to-day's treaty failed a rate would have been imposed making a difference of about \$2.50 a barrel. The same is true as to cotton, which is one of the chief articles of export from the United States to France and enters duty free. Had the treaty failed a heavy duty would have been imposed upon American cotton. The same is true of copper, rubber and many classes of machinery.

The treaty will result in placing the products of the United States on the same basis in France as products of Great Britain and Germany.

Ambassador Cambon will leave for Paris in about a week, carrying with him the French draft of the treaty.

The French treaty is the last of the instruments of this kind, and the treaty work under the Dingley act is now brought to a close. Six treaties have been made, all save that with France relating to British West Indies.

PRESIDENT KRUGER SAYS HE HAS NOT RESIGNED.

One Report Says That He Took This Decisive Action Owing to the Volksraad's Opposition on Dynamite Monopoly.

JOHANNESBURG.

President Kruger has resigned, owing to the opposition of the Volksraad to the dynamite concessions.

Paris, July 24.—Dispatches received here from Pretoria, South Africa Republic, say that the absence of President Kruger from the meeting of the Executive Council to-day gave currency to a report that he had resigned, owing to differences between himself and members of the Volksraad. President Kruger, when seen to-night in regard to the matter, denied these rumors, stating positively they were without foundation.

President Kruger had been absent from the Government building since Friday afternoon, and it was understood that, owing to the opposition shown him by the Executive Council and the Volksraad regarding the questions of the Johannesburg fort and the dynamite monopoly, he had arrived at the conclusion that he no longer possessed the Volksraad's confidence, and threatened to resign.

To-day, however, a deputation, including General Joubert, the Vice-President, Herr Schalk and Burger and the Chairman of the Volksraad, waited upon Herr Kruger at the Presidency and induced him to attend a secret session of the Volksraad, which lasted over three hours.

Meanwhile an anxious crowd assembled outside the building, waiting expectantly to learn the outcome of what was regarded as a momentous debate.

Late this evening it was announced that the Volksraad had finally assured the President that it had the utmost confidence in him. It is understood, however, that a majority of the members of the Rand will differ from the President on the dynamite monopoly question.

Says He Has Resigned.

London, July 25.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says:

"President Kruger sent a letter to the Volksraad resigning the Presidency in consequence of the refusal to give him a free hand as to the dynamite monopoly. He attended the meeting of the Volksraad, during the consideration of his letter. It is not yet known whether his resignation was conditional. The news was kept secret at Pretoria."

THE POPE SUFFERS FROM HIS OLD COMPLAINT.

Though Not Serious, the Attack Causes His Holiness to Abandon Visits Planned.

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Rome, July 24.—The Pope is again indisposed. His old trouble, intestinal catarrh, has reappeared.

The present attack is not serious, but at the request of Cardinal Rampoldi the Pope has abandoned his intention of conducting the vigilante.

STEAMSHIP ALMERE TOWED INTO HALIFAX.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 24.—The steamship Daniel entered the harbor this afternoon towing the steamship Almere, which is disabled. The Almere had been towed from Newcastle, England.

The steamships dropped anchor off the city at 1 o'clock, and it was learned that the Almere had lost her tailshaft and propeller. She had been adrift for seven days, and a helpless condition. Her shaft snapped in a gale on July 10, and in the rolling seas the propeller was carried away. Friday, when the Daniel came in sight and the disabled vessel was picked up.

SAYS HE CAN "HELLO" WITHOUT ANY WIRES.

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London, July 24.—There is now resident in this city a Russian doctor named Peter Sterns, who asserts that he has discovered a perfect system of wireless long distance telephony.

His experiments are being watched with great interest.

BRITAIN'S CABLE PLAN IS GETTING IN SHAPE.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

London, July 24.—Negotiations for the all-British trans-Pacific cable are progressing steadily.

A Board is being constituted wherein all the interested Governments are represented, Canada having two of the directorate. The Board will ultimately be made permanent.

Portuguese Treaty Held for Correction.

Washington, July 24.—The proclamation of the Portuguese tariff reciprocity arrangement by the President has been withheld from issue for the correction of error.

AGUINALDO'S RIVAL BEGS THE FILIPINOS TO STOP FIGHTING.

Artacho Issues a Manifesto to Luzon.

He Wants His Countrymen at Peace.

Tells Them All to Abandon the Fight.

Has Confidence in American Purposes.

Aguinaldo He Accuses of Treason.

HONG KONG.

July 24.—Isabelo Artacho, the rival of Aguinaldo, and the leader in the province of Northern Luzon, who escaped from the prison in which Aguinaldo had thrown him and reached Hong Kong, has issued a manifesto calling on the people of his province to lay down their arms and support the United States. This action may be the beginning of internal dissensions among the rebels that will end the war.

Artacho denounces Aguinaldo and declares he is betraying his people and not representing the real sentiment of the Filipinos. The proclamation has caused a sensation among the Filipinos here. The Filipino Junta, it is said, has condemned Artacho to death, but Consul-General Wildman has assured him of protection, and General Otis has told him he will be guarded against all harm.

The Augustinian friars, who sailed from this port for Manila, have been arrested there. It is said they had documents on their persons showing they were the agents of the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong, and that they were the bearers of messages to Aguinaldo.

Artacho was formerly a member of the Filipino Cabinet, and is a man of intelligence and good judgment.

Aguinaldo and Artacho were rivals, Artacho taking the ground that the insurrection to improve the personal fortunes of Aguinaldo. His position was regarded by Aguinaldo as treasonous, he was captured and was to be shot, but he escaped from Irus and fled to Hong Kong.

There he declared Aguinaldo would welcome an opportunity to surrender. He said the insurrection of the Filipinos was a failure and regarded him as a hunted bandit, the ending of whose career would be his duty.

"An independent Filipino government," he said, "means domestic slavery and commercial ruin. I have confidence in the

SLAVERY UNDER AMERICA'S FLAG.

Contract Laborers in Hawaii Are Slaves and Serfs in Fact.

SAN FRANCISCO.

July 24.—The contract laborers of the Hawaiian Islands are slaves and serfs in fact and in name. Police run them down should they attempt to escape, and district magistrates promptly convict them for deserting contract service.

A full flagstaff arises above Oahu prison, at Honolulu. Upon the pennant that floats from it is emblazoned a bloodhound, trailing. That device tells the fate that awaits the contract laborers who may try to escape from their dungeons.

Thirty-six Galicians—contract laborers—are now within the walls. Their imprisonment is in direct conflict with the Constitution and the laws of the United States. The flag floats above Honolulu, but the banner of the trailing bloodhound, and not the Stars and Stripes, indicates the law of the land.

When these imprisoned laborers contracted at Bremen to work upon the Oahu Company's plantations, they signed a document printed in three languages, which provided that twenty-six days' labor. A day's labor is ten hours actual work on the plantation, or twelve hours in the field. Time taken for rest is deducted from the day's hours, and the wages for male and female children, ranging from 40 cents to 25 cents a day, is attached to each contract.

Fire on Board the Steamer Critie.

Dundee, July 24.—The British steamer Critie, Captain Griffin, while loading at this port for New York, took fire in the third hold on Saturday evening. The fire was extinguished without serious damage.



Isabelo Artacho, Aguinaldo's Rival.

He has issued a proclamation from Hong Kong, calling upon Filipinos to desert Aguinaldo's flag and give allegiance to the United States on the ground that the insurrection is in selfish hands and must fail. The Junta at Hong Kong has threatened to murder him, but both Consul-General Wildman and General Otis have assured him of protection.

GEN. WHEELER AND HIS DAUGHTER SAIL AWAY.

San Francisco, Cal., July 24.—The transport Tartar sailed for the Philippines this morning, having on board the Nineteenth Infantry, the largest regiment in the United States, numbering 1,800 men. It is the first to be completely recruited under the new organization of 128 men to a company.

General Joseph Wheeler and his daughter were passengers on the Tartar.

The largest shipment by the Government of coin to Manila, as far as bulk is concerned, since the outbreak of the war, was loaded on the Tartar. It weighed about five tons, the total sum being \$1,300,000.

The Newport and the Ohio will sail on Wednesday or Thursday with part of the Fourteenth Infantry, 230 enlisted men and two company officers, Troops A and F, Fourth Cavalry, seven officers and 173 enlisted men; Lieutenant Moss and 25 men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, eight Hospital Corps men and 41 members of the Signal Corps, as well as 1,248 recruits for the regiments already in the Philippines.

THIRD OF NEGROS ROBBER BAND KILLED.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—The War Department to-day made public the cablegram received yesterday from General Otis, giving full details of the fight with the robber band on the Island of Negros. Its text follows:

"Campaign against mountain robber bands, Negros, more successful than reported. Byrne with his seventy men killed one-third of the four hundred and fifty assembled, including their leader, a Spaniard or Spanish mestizo. Pursuit then made by Lieutenant Evans and detachment, Sixth Infantry, who killed three and captured one of the robbers; captured one hundred dead stock, many guns and boxes, large quantity provisions, and destroyed one hundred huts. The two casualties in Byrne's fight are Private David S. Anderson, killed, and R. J. Jones, slightly wounded, both Company K.

The War Department has ordered Troops A, C, D, E, F, K, L, and M, Third Cavalry, to proceed to Seattle to be embarked for the Philippine Islands. These troops go from the following posts: Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Fort Sheridan, Ill. Each of the troops for the Philippines is to be recruited to 120 men by the transfer of recruits from San Francisco.

TRANSPORT SHERIDAN LANDS HER RECRUITS.

Manila, July 24.—The United States transport Sheridan, which sailed from San Francisco June 25 with reinforcements for General E. S. Otis, arrived here to-day. On July 16 a great waterport was discovered directly in the course of the ship, and to avoid it it was necessary to make a detour of several miles.

General Otis has received a letter dated July 2 and signed by Charles Blanford and Fred Heppie, respectively assistant en-

Filipino Junta Threatens to Kill Him.

But Gen. Otis Guarantees His Life.

Pronunciamento Has Caused a Sensation.

It Is Expected to Stir Up Trouble.

And May Mark the End of the War.

ALL HOPE LOST FOR MRS. MAYBRICK NOW.

Home Secretary Says She Will Not Be Pardoned—Queen Is Implacable—Cannot Forgive a Wife's Incontinence.

LONDON.

July 24.—The high hopes of Mrs. Maybrick's friends, fed as they have been recently by the chivalrous views of Ambassador Choate, have been abruptly quenched by an icy declaration from official lips.

It fell to the lot of Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, to inform the world that the British Government has, after all, no intention of releasing the unhappy woman who was convicted ten years ago of the murder of her husband—convicted wrongfully, many persons on both sides of the Atlantic firmly believe.

Mr. Michael Davitt, member for South Meath, asked the Government in the House of Commons to-day if, in view of the fact that Mrs. Maybrick's conduct in prison has been uniformly good, the Home Office would not recommend her as a fit object for royal clemency.

"I am unable," replied the Home Secretary, "to hold out any hope of exceptional treatment in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, and I may add that the Home Office is not aware of any reason for seeking royal clemency in her behalf."

This final pronouncement is taken to mean that Queen Victoria will never forgive a member of her sex for unfaithfulness to her marriage vows. This was proved against Mrs. Maybrick. Her champions say that it was the only thing proved against her, and that she was convicted of murder on this account.

She confessed her "fault" freely, while pleading that she had been driven to the life of her husband.

The Queen's sentiments on the subject of domestic confidence are no new story. All the world knows that she refused to receive at court any man or woman who has been divorced, or who is pointed at by her social associates as the transgressor of the moral law.

Close observers of her policy say that if there were not this to be said against Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman would have been pardoned long ago, in deference to the appeals from distinguished women and men in all English speaking countries and the repeated diplomatic representations on the part of the United States Government, culminating in Ambassador Choate's declaration a few days ago that he would continue to work for Mrs. Maybrick's release with all the personal and official force at his command until she was either free or dead, or himself removed from office.

Mrs. Maybrick's husband was a Liverpool merchant, the brother of "Stephen Adams," the composer of many popular sea ballads of "A Sailor's Life" and "The Midshipman's Order." He was nearly old enough to be her father and had most of the failings of one who had led an irregular life.

It was shown, for example, that he had acquired in America the drug store "pick me up" habit, and thus swallowed no-trumps containing arsenic—the poison from which he died.

The evidence against his wife was wholly circumstantial.

What has encouraged Mrs. Maybrick's friends more than all else is the fact that Justice Stephens, who tried her, and who summed up against her with a severity denounced even by those who believed her guilty, was even drunk on the eve of the mental collapse which, when it came, darkened forever one of the keenest and most vigorous intellects that ever illuminated the English bench.

BRITISH HIDE NOTHING.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield Shown Through the Dock Yards and Naval Barracks.

London, July 24.—Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the United States Navy Department, and Lieutenant-Commander John C. Colwell, naval attaché of the United States Embassy, visited the Devonport dockyards to-day, attended by a lieutenant representing Admiral Fairfax, R. N.

After an inspection of the dockyards the American officers visited the Keighnam Naval Barracks, where they lunched at the canteen. Subsequently they were entertained by Flag Captain Greenfield.

BOLT OF LIGHTNING CREMATES THREE PERSONS.

Sixteen Others Badly Injured by the Current Entering a Band Stand at a Polish Picnic in Germany.

It Struck a Flagpole and Followed a Loose Wire to Where a Group of Men and Women Stood.

Another Group of Persons Who Were in an Open Shed Were Badly Shocked by the Fluid Following a Wire Fence.

BERLIN.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

July 24.—What promised to be a day of joy for a large multitude of Polish merry-makers yesterday in Charlottenburg, in the province of Brandenburg, was changed by a mighty thunderbolt into a day of mourning.

The Polish Turnvereins were holding an anniversary festival, to which thousands thronged, despite the threatening weather. Toward 3 o'clock in the afternoon the clouds were concentrated above the city, and gradually from an ashy gray turned to a brownish black.

The atmosphere had grown sultry and unbearably oppressive. Suddenly an awful thunderstorm broke out, and the frightened crowds sought shelter wherever protection was offered from the rain.

In order to tranquillize the people, the music bands of the societies were ordered to play some popular airs. The moment the orchestra director raised his baton a terrific flash of lightning struck one of the large flagpoles in front of the band stand, which was fastened with wires to the ground.

Two of the women and one of the men were instantly killed, while sixteen others of this group were seriously injured.

The lightning struck more or less seriously another group which sought shelter under a narrow shed which ran along a wire fence. Every one of the men and women who leaned against the fence received a severe shock.

It was found that the electric fluid had almost totally consumed the bodies of the killed.

During the panic which ensued in one of the stands many women and children were trampled upon, and some were seriously hurt.

Fifteen minutes after the catastrophe the sun smiled pleasantly through the clouds, but the festivities were broken up. A strange phenomenon was the fact that the weather was bright and cool only a mile or two from this scene of disaster.

PRESIDENT DEPLORES MOBING OF ITALIANS.

Count Vicini Satisfied the United States Will Recompense the Families of the Louisiana Victims.

Washington, July 24.—Count Vicini, the Italian Charge d'Affaires, has conveyed to his government a message from the President in which he deplores the death of the subjects of the King in Louisiana, at the hands of the mob, and likewise the assurance that all speed will be exerted in bringing the perpetrators of that outrage to trial. Beyond that there has been no official communication between the United States and Italy.

No demand has been made for indemnity, and the complacent attitude of Count Vicini is believed to be due to the assumption on his part that the United States will eventually make a donation for the benefit of the families of the victims.

DROUGHT AND PLAGUE MAKE INDIA SUFFER.

Rainfall Is Injurious Excessive in Some Provinces, While Others Are Parched.

Bombay, July 24.—The partial failure of the monsoon has occasioned grave anxiety. The rainfall has been injuriously excessive in Bengal and the Northwest provinces, but in the Deccan, Berar, Gujarat and some of the central provinces there has been almost no rain.

The situation in Western India is already critical, and it is feared that the threat of the plague is increasing in Poona, where there were 116 cases on Sunday, and 82 deaths.

DAILY'S ENGLISH ESTATE WAS WORTH BUT £811.

Bernard Barrington Appointed English Administrator to Represent the Executors.

London, July 24.—Letters of administration on Augustus Daily's personal estate in England have been granted to the Hon. Bernard E. Barrington, private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as the representative of the widow of Mr. Daily and the executors of his estate.

The gross value of Mr. Daily's personal estate in England is sworn to be £811.

FORTY AT A RACE TRACK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

They Were Leaning Against a Wire Railing—Three Were Killed, 20 Badly Hurt.

Berlin, July 24.—During a thunderstorm yesterday persons who were leaning against a wire railing at the Charlottenburg cycling track were struck by lightning. Three were severely injured.

A British Ship Struck by Lightning.

London, July 24.—A British ship from Amoy state to Yokohama, struck by lightning, was severely injured.

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Kaiser William.

Mrs. Gould's Royal Visitor.

Berlin, July 24.—Mr. Howard Gould's steam yacht Niagara arrived here to-day.

With regard to Emperor William's visit to Mr. and Mrs. Gould on board the Niagara at Molde, it appears that His Majesty was accompanied on that occasion by Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein and sixteen gentlemen of his suite.

The Emperor minutely inspected the Niagara, and expressed great satisfaction with the vessel. He remained on board half an hour, and on leaving presented Mrs. Gould with a large autograph picture of himself.

AMERICAN WOMAN ARRESTED IN PARIS.

Caught Shoplifting in the Louvre—Described as a "Millionairess."

PARIS.

July 24.—A sensational case which recalls that of Mrs. Castle, of San Francisco, about two years ago, is agitating Americans here.

A woman, who is described by some of the papers as "Mrs. A—," an American "millionairess" well known in New York society, was caught shoplifting in the Louvre. Inspector Albenel, head detective of the Louvre, followed her about the store and noticed that she picked up something at every counter she passed.

She was arrested outside the Louvre and taken to the police station. A policeman searched her rooms at the Hotel Continental and several stolen articles were found. On paying for the property the woman was released, as it is the custom of the Louvre not to prosecute kleptomaniacs when they are foreigners or well known.

Ambassador Choate Receives Athletes.

London, July 24.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, gave a reception at his residence this afternoon to the Yale-Harvard team and the stewards, Messrs. Wendell, Brooks and Sherrill, and Walter Camp. A large number of Americans were present.

If it's a boarding house you are looking for you will find the best advertised in the Journal's "Want" advt columns every morning.



Mrs. Maybrick, Who Has Been Refused Clemency.